In the chapter on functional renal diagnosis the author's preference for the phenolsulphonephthalein test and the estimation of urea volume of the urine is noted. We cannot agree that the indigocarmin test is "less accurate," and contend that even though only 25 per cent. of the amount injected is eliminated by the kidneys, that this offers no disadvantage to its practicability and reliability. Exception must also be taken to the author's technic of employment of this test. Insufficient attention is accorded the renal tests of retention, especially total non-protein nitrogen and the blood-urea nitrogen.

The final 107 pages are devoted to a consideration of syphilis, and the subject is extremely well covered in this space. Some of the illustrations, particularly the borrowed ones, are scarcely in keeping with the high standard of the great majority.

A commendable feature, enhancing the work as a text-book for students, is the use of heavy-face type for important phrases. The general appearance of the book, the excellence of the type employed, and the binding distinguish the production and the reputation of the publishers.

H. A. T.

THE NEWER METHODS OF BLOOD AND URINE CHEMISTRY. By R. B. H. GRADWOHL, M.D., Director of the Pasteur Institute of St. Louis and the Gradwohl Biological Laboratories, St. Louis, and A. J. BLAIVAS, Assistant in the same. Pp. 240; 65 illustrations and 4 colored plates. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company, 1917.

THE purpose of the authors has been to collect into a compact book the larger part of the information on the subject that has appeared in the various journals during the past three or four years. This they have succeeded in doing to the advantage of the man engaged in laboratory investigation. The book is divided into three parts: (I) Technic of Blood Chemistry; (II) Chemical Analysis of Urine; (III) Blood Findings and Their Interpretation. It is well illustrated, easily read, and has both a subject and author index. On page 108 the "benzine" test for blood should read the "benzidine" test; the same error occurs in the subject index.

H. E. D.

FOOD POISONING. By EDWIN OAKES JORDON, Chairman of the Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Chicago. Pp. 107; 11 illustrations. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1917.

IN a brief, simple, and entertaining manner the author summarizes and discusses food poisons so frequently met with in

every-day life and yet so imperfectly and indefinitely understood. He estimates 1500 to 20,000 cases of food poisonings each year in the United States. The discussion includes (1) sensitization to protein foods, (2) poisonous plants and animals, (3) mineral or organic poisons added to food, (4) food-borne pathological bacteria, (5) animal parasites, (6) poisonous products formed in food by bacteria, (7) poisons of obscure nature, (8) deficiency in some elements of foodstuffs causing disease.

It is a clear, concise summary of our present knowledge of poisoning through foods handled in a semitechnical manner, clearly demonstrating the great need of further and more thorough investigation upon foods and poisoning thereby. The book is of value to the medical profession as well as to the general public.

J. D.